USAAVSCOM TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM TM 85-F-3



AD

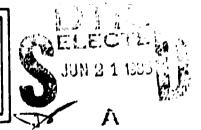
AD-A155 414

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES TERMINATION LIABILITY CURVE: APPLIED RANDOM COEFFICIENT MODEL

WILLIAM J. WAYMIRE
Operations Research Analyst

March 1985

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited



OTTE FILE COPY



DISCLAIMER

The view, opinions, and/or findings contained in this report are those of the author(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of the Army position, policy or decision, unless so designated by other documentation.

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES TERMINATION LIABILITY CURVE: APPLIED RANDOM COEFFICIENT MODEL

William J. Waymire Operations Research Analyst

March 1985

US Army Aviation Systems Command Directorate for Plans and Analysis Operational Cost Analysis Division 4300 Goodfellow Boulevard St. Louis, MO 63120-1798 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE	READ INSTRUCTIONS
1. REPORT NUMBER USAAVSCOM 12. 30VT ACCESSIO	BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
Technical Memorandum TM 85-F-3 AD-A	155414
. TITLE (and Subtitio)	5. TYPE OF REPORT 4 PERIOD COVERED
foreign Military Sales Termination Liability	THE WATER OF THE PARTY OF THE P
Curve: Applied Random Coefficient Model	Interim Report
The state of the s	E. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
	AMSAV-B-85-338 (TM 85-F-3)
7. AUTHOR(a)	9. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(#)
William J. Waymire	
PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK
IS Army Aviation Systems Command /	AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
Directorate for Plans and Analysis (ANCANARC)	
Directorate for Plans and Analysis Operational Cost Analysis Division (AMSAV-BC) 300 Goodfellow Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63120-13	79R
1. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS	12. REPORT DATE
Same as Block 9	March 1985
oduc do Dioek /	13. NUMBER OF PAGES
	66
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS(If different from Controlling Of	(fice) 15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)
	Unclassified
	15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the ebstrect entered in Block 20, If diffe	erent from Report)
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES	
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block	number
	ssion Analysis,
	tic Curve
Termination Liability	TIC COLVE
	`.
K	
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse elde it necessary and identity by block of The Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM) Directors	number)
(P&P) asked the Command's Directorate for Plans	
specific AVSCOM Cost Memorandums concerning For	
tion liability curves. This report discusses a	
to update AVSCOM's PMS termination liability so	
technique employed in previous AVSCOM studies of	
both methods to a common data base, it is demor	
of a logistics or exponential type curve using	

FOREWORD

The Aviation Systems Command's (AVSCOM) Directorate of Procurement and Production (P&P) asked the Command's Directorate for Plans and Analysis to review and update specific AVSCOM Cost Memorandums concerning Foreign Military Sales (FMS) termination liability curves. This report discusses the methodology used to update AVSCOM's FMS termination liability schedules and contrasts it with the technique employed in previous AVSCOM studies on this same subject. Applying both methods to a common data base, it is demonstrated that a linear estimation of a logistics or exponential type curve using regression analysis produces parameters that are not significantly different from the "equally likely" curve derived in earlier cost memorandums.



A-li

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks to the following individuals for reviewing a draft of this report and providing valuable comments: Mr. Arnold Arconsti, Mr. Ralph Lilge, and Mr. J.S. Sutterfield. I would also like to thank Mr. Aubrey Yawitz for providing me with both his data and experience with the FMS curve. But most of all I would like to thank Ms. Nancy Ware for all the work she put into this report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. BACKGROUND	1
II. DISCUSSION ON METHODOLOGY	3
III. APPLICATION	12
IV. RESULTS	18
REFERENCES	28
APPENDIX A: Summary of Previous Findings	29
APPENDIX B: Regression Output with Autocorrelation Removed	30
APPENDIX C: Random Coefficient Model Calculations	39
APPENDIX D: Pooled Regression Output	48
APPENDIX E: Summary of AR 37-60 Equations	54
GLOSSARY OF TERMS	55

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	en e	Page
1	FMS Termination Liability Curve	20
2	FMS Termination Liability Curve Adjusted for Autocorrelation	21
3	EMS Random Coefficient Model Curve	22

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Functional Forms - COTCOSI Data	24
2	Correcting for Autocorrelation	26
3	Logistic Equations by Individual Contract	27

1. BACKCROUND

- A. The impetus for this report originates with a 1976 study entitled, "Cost of Terminating Contracts Study (COTCOSI)." In that study, data points from five separate contracts were used to estimate a function relating percent of total contract cost to percent of contract completed. From the derived relationships, various procurement lead time schedules for Foreign Military Sales (FMS) liability payments were constructed. These schedules are utilized by the Directorate of Procurement and Production in accordance with applicable sections of the Defense Acquisition Regulations (DAR).
- B. One of the expressed purposes of the COTCOSI study was to determine whether the progress payments being made by foreign military purchasers of Army aircraft were adequate to defray the cost of contract termination. It was found that the schedule of payments included in AR-37-60 did not adequately represent the progress payment requirements xperienced by AVSCOM and that a schedule based upon an "equally likely" function would be more representative of AVSCOM's commodities.
- C. A follow-on study, <u>Cost of Terminating Contracts Study</u> (COTCOSII), reported that the AVSCOM "equally likely" curve developed in the initial study was also well suited for Army aircraft shop-sets. Eight separate contracts formed the basis for COTCOSII.

Subsequent updates re-estimated the coefficients of the "equally likely" function using current contract data. A summary of the findings in these earlier studies may be found in Appendix A.

- D. This memorandum presents the methodology which will be employed to update COTCOSI. Due to external difficulties with gathering new data, our initial intention to have applied the Random Coefficient Model to recent contractual information proved to be impractical. Thus in this study, we compare results from the COTCOSI methodology to that of a selected statistical model called the Random Coefficient Model using existing data found in the prior Termination Liability studies.
- E. After the new data arrives, we will apply the Random Coefficient Model and include the results in a less technical format. Nonetheless, the results contained in this report are meaningful in themselves and should hold up given the forthcoming sample.

II. Discussion on Methodology

A. In this section, we address some of the issues that are involved in estimating a FMS liability curve. The topics discussed are:

- .. Terminology
- 2. Assumptions
- 3. Data
- 4. Functional form
- 5. Estimation
- 6. Testing

These issues are important in that the user of the information provided by the estimated function can judge the validity of the results, given the usual limitations imposed upon a study of this type.

- B. COTCOSI defines termination liability payments to be the amount that represents incurred costs for 90 days after payment plus the estimated amount required to "clean-up" the contract if it were terminated. DAR E-509.5 defines incurred costs as follows:
 - "(a) Incurred costs are costs identified through the use of accrual method of accounting and reporting. As to invoices, incurred costs include only invoices for (i) completed work to which the prime contractor has acquired title, (ii) materials delivered (to which the prime contractor has acquired title), (iii) services rendered, (iv) costs billed under cost reimbursement or time and material subcontracts for work to which the prime contractor has acquired title, and (v) invoices for progress payments to sub-contractors, which have been paid or a proved for current payment in the ordinary course of business (as

as specified in the prime contract), all properly recorded on the books of the contractor and identified with the contracts. Costs incurred are exclusively costs of direct labor, direct material, and direct services identified with and necessary for the performance of the contracts, and also all properly allocable and allowable overhead (indirect) costs recorded on the books of the contractor."

The DAR goes on to say that special conditions apply for those contractors who elected to use a special transition method provided in Cost Accounting Standard (CAS) 410.

Clean up charges are addressed in IMR (7-103.21) as:

"the reasonable costs of settlement, including accounting, legal, clerical, and other expenses reasonably necessary for the preparation of settlement claims and supporting data with respect to the terminated portion of the contract and for the termination and settlement of subcontract thereunder, together with reasonable storage, transportation and other costs incurred in connection with the protection of disposition of property allocable to this position."

Since part of the settlement charges are not incurred unless the contract is terminated, the data sources (DD Form 1195) used in the previous studies do not include them. Clean up costs, however, appear to be relatively small compared to the total contract dollar amount, and so need not cause too much concern. It is necessary, though, to determine as close as possible the amount of costs due to charges other than termination preparations. Some of these charges such as subcontract settlements and work in progress costs may be difficult to estimate. The Army Logistic Management Center (ALMC),

for example, agrees that a settlement should not only compensate the contractor for work completed and for preparations to terminate the contract but:

"The application of standards of business judgment as distinquised from strict accounting principles, is the heart of a settlement,

The primary objective is to negotiate a settlement by agreement."

(see references, ALMC).

C. This implies that overall termination costs depend in part on relative bargaining strength of the participants; the measure of which being subjective. That is, there is no straightforward way to know the outcome in advance. Given that this is true, we might ask how the clean up costs are calculated.

Ĺ

とうとうと 間のののない

- D. COTCOSI estimated these termination costs by assuming that reported costs (and therefore subject to termination reimbursement) lag incurred costs according to a certain formula. The formula stated that the lag increases linearly until it reaches 90 days midway through the contract and remains constant thereafter.
- E. AR 37-60 also attempts to reflect potential normal termination charges by including in the accrued expenditures those costs to be incurred during the remainder of the current quarter.
- P. The most recent update to COTCOSI did not include any lag adjustments, reflecting a payment schedule rather than a termination liability schedule. A payment schedule is a sequence of payments derived from a payment curve. The payment curve represents the cumulative sum of the contractor's progress puyment, the incremental portion of non-recurring costs, cost of Defense services, and administrative charges as a function of contract completion.

- G. A termination liability schedule likewise is a derived listing of payments. It, however, is calculated from a termination liability curve. The termination liability curve represents the "bail out" costs incurred when the FMS customer announces termination of the FMS case; to include all accrued direct and indirect costs, and profits of prime and subcontracts not covered by contractor payments or holdback, plus any penalty contract cancellation charges for which DOD would be liable. The termination liability curve represents a function relating termination liability costs to percent of contract completed.
- II. In this study the curve that is estimated is the termination liability curve showing cumulative payment costs as related to percent of contract completed. Comparisons with DOD payment curves and the AVSCOM curves estimated in previous studies are made after properly adjusting the data. These adjustments are noted where appropriate.
- I. Some assumptions that pertain to the present study differ dramatically from those cited in COTCOSI. First, the curve derived in COTCOSI (and subsequent updates) is deterministic, a termination liability curve is fit assuming a function of the form $y = A(1-e^{-bx})$ and solving for each parameter using two known points; i.e., (100/00) and (.5,y) where y is the midpoint of the ordinate for the sample of contracts selected. This study, on the other hand, assumes a stochastic relationship between percent of total cost and percent of contract complete. We then fit a curve minimizing the variance about the fitted curve using the sample data. All the usu all assumptions for the linear least squares estimator are made, i.e.,
 - 1. the error terms have zero mean
 - 2. the error terms have a common variance
 - 3. the error terms are independent

- 4. the error terms are independent of the independent variable.
- J. Since the independent variable ranges over all the possible values, i.e., 0 to 100 percent, the variance error is always a minimum for the true model. To see this, note that:

$$V(b) = \frac{e^2}{E(X-X)^2}$$

Except for asset use charges, all costs not included in progress payments request (DD Form 1195) are lump sum charges over and above total contract cost and are assumed to be time phased, in the same way as the progress payments. The charges are for Government Furnished Equipment, accessorial charges, administrative charges, incremental non-recurring costs and cost of Defense services. Asset use charges are added in at 4% of the progress payment.

- K. Though inspection of the data, the functions estimated in previous studies were assumed to have the form $y = A[(-\exp BX^2)]$. A polynomial regression was also attempted, but reportedly did not fit well. In addition, one study tried $y = A[1 \exp BX^3]$ on data from AR 37-60 and reported a good fit. Constraining the equation to fit through the point (100,100), the parameters were estimated by using the mean ordinate value at fifty percent completion of the contracts.
- L. In this study, we transform the data assuming a logistic curve to represent the relationship between percent of contract completion and liability. By regressing the transformed dependent variable (regressand) on the independent variable, we are able to make certain statistical inferences about the data which can not be done using the technique applied in the previous studies. The form of the logistic function is

$$y = \frac{A}{1 - \exp(-Bo - B_1 X)}$$

where A is set equal to 1.

M. This equation is intrinsically linear and capable of being estimated using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS).

Set
$$y^* = a + b x + u$$

where $y^* = \ln \frac{Y}{1-Y}$
then $\ln y = a + b x + u$

$$\frac{Y}{1-y} = \exp a + b x + u$$

$$y = (\exp a + b x + u) + 1$$
and
$$y = \frac{1}{\exp^{-a - b \cdot X - u} + 1}$$

N. We also apply least squares to the non-linear equations estimated in COTCOSI and its updates using the maximum likelihood function:

 $P(0,0^2) = (2 0^2)^{-n/2} e^{-s(0^2)/20^2}$ where S(0) is the error sum of squares. We also re-estimate the logistic equation [1.1], using non-linear least squares assuming no restriction on the parameter A.

O. Since the data is a time series across various contracts, a test was performed to determine whether any aggregation bias was introduced by pooling the data. A procedure was followed to correct this bias under the random coefficient model (RCM):

$$y_{iv} = B_{iv} X_{iv}^{+} u_{iv}$$
 $i = 1, ---, n$ $v = 1, ---, T$ where i is the contract and v is the observation.

P. After the functional forms were identified, we noticed that the exponential equation in COTCOSI is a growth model with a proportional growth rate.

That is:

$$dy/dx = dA[1 - exp - BX^{2}] / dx$$

= $e^{-BX^{2}} \cdot -2BX$
= $-2BXe^{-BX^{2}}$

Setting BAX = K = $2K (A - (A + e^{-EX^2})$ = 2K (A - Y) or 2BAX (A - Y)= 2K (A - Y) or 2BAX (A - Y)

Similarly, the logistic model is also a growth model with a proportional growth rate. Setting

$$y = A/1 + exp (-Bo - B_1 X)$$

we have

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d A/1 + exp(-B_0 - B_{1X})}{dx}.$$

If we define exp $(-B_0 - B_1X) = A/y - 1$

we get

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-AB_1 \exp(-B_0 - B_1 X)}{(1 + \exp(-B_0 - B_1 X))^2} = \frac{-AB_1 (A/y - 1)}{A^{2/y^2}}$$

$$= B_1 \frac{Y (A-Y)}{A}.$$

Thus, our choice of function will assume a nonconstant rate of growth regardless of the explicit form, i.e., logisitic or exponential.

Q. The technique used to estimate the function, however, is affected by the functional form of the estimate. A logistic curve, as noted above, can be estimated using OLS. If the fit is good then strong inferences can be made

about the data and tests performed to enhance those inferences. The exponential form, on the other hand, is intrinsically non-linear and one must use non-linear estimation techniques to find estimates for the parameters. Consequently tests and inferences are subject to certain restrictions that may not hold in practice. We have kept in mind, though, that the exponential equation does——capture nicely the fact that the points (0,0) and (100,100) are necessarily on the curve. We recognize, however, that a non-zero intercept term may only reflect the sample size and would approach zero as the sample size increases.

R. The test which we apply are basically one of three types. The first is the usual test that indicates goodness of fit. The second type is to determine whether the parameters using COTCOSI data are significantly different over the contracts in the sample data; which, in turn, determines whether we can aggregate the data and estimate the population parameters with a single equation. Lastly, after estimating the function using the latest contract data, we will test whether or not the estimated parameters are significantly different from those estimated using COTCOSI data.

THIS PACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

III. APPLICATION

A. The initial phase of this study consists of a statistical analysis of CURCOSI data in order to determine the appropriate functional form of the termination liability curve. Inspection of the data appeared to have an S shape when plotted y on x. Thus a logistic curve of the form:

 $y = 1/[1 + \exp B_0 + B_1 X_0]$ was hypothesized since this particular logistic curve can be fitted using OLS.

- B. Regressing the dependent variable on the independent variable for each contract separately (assuming the logistic curve); we found good R² fits for each of the equations (Appendix B). However, the Durbin Watson statistics indicated that this is largely due to the autocorrelation present and not because of the linear relationship between the dependent and independent variables. Table 2 shows the results using CLS, first differencing, and quasi differencing. The differencing removes the autocorrelation in order to show the true relationship between cost and time as defined in this study. As one can see from Table 2 the results are not very promising.
- C. In addition, because the available data contained both cross sectional and time series information, tests are required to determine whether pooling is appropriate.
 - D. Although we expect that because of autocorrelation the variance due to the regression is understated, examination of the standard error and the closeness of the estimates, themselves, is convincing in that we can not reject the hypothesis that our ML estimate is equal to the estimate in COTOOSI.

E. Since b in COTCOSI equals .000461 and the ML estimate (\widetilde{b}) equals .000477, we want to test

b = b null hypothesis
 b = b alternate hypothesis.

The ML b standard error is .000016.

F. Using the rule of thumb that if t is greater than 2 $[t_{010}^{\circ}] = 2.6$ $t_{05}^{\circ}] = 1.96$, we will reject the Null hypothesis when we see that the standard error exceeds

S* =
$$\frac{b}{-b} + \frac{b}{+2}$$

= $\frac{1000477 - .000461}{+2}$
= .000008

which is almost 60 times less than the reported ML standard error. Similarly, we can test whether the parameter estimated for the AVSCOM curve differs significantly from the AR 37-60 parameter estimate. Putting

$$t_{05,208} = b - 14.94798$$

= 2.696

- G. We do not accept the null hypothesis that the parameter for the AVSCOM Termination liability curve equals the AR 37-60 curve parameter.
- II. The reason we do not test the AR 37-60 parameters is that the data is not a sample but an estimate presumably calculated from information on a wide spectrum of DOD contracts.

I. The hypothesis needed to pool the data is:

$$H_0$$
 $B_1 = B_2 = B_3 = B_4 = B_5$

The appropriate test is the F test where:

$$F = \frac{(RRSS - URSS)/K-1}{URSS/n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4 + n_5 + (nK - n)}$$

and

n = number of equations

K = number of independent variables

RRSS = residual sum of squares for the entire data set

URSS = residual sum of squares of each equation summed

using the equations corrected for autocorrelation, we have

$$(.775 \cdot 16)$$
] = 99.80

$$RRSS = 83.698 \times 197 = 16651$$

$$K = 1$$

$$n = 5$$

$$F = \frac{16651 - 99.812}{99.8/199/2} > F^*$$

We obviously reject the null hypothesis.

J. As an alternative to pooling the data under the assumption of stable parameters, we considered the hypothesis that the coefficients are random variables and used the Random Coefficient Model to estimate the population parameter b. The calculations are shown in appendix C. Noting that the equation is:

cost	=	1
•••		

1 + exp (2.62 - 8.081 Time)

have found that the coefficient b is distributed across contracts with a mean equal to -8.0807 and variance equal to 6.487. The standard error equals 2.468.

- K. The data from COTCOSI was read off curves presented in the COTCOSI Cost Memorandums. Consequently, there is strong reason to suspect the presence of errors in the predicator variable. This means that the CLS estimator is biased such that E(b) = b/(1+p) where p is the ratio of the spread in the errors of the independent variable to the spread in the errors of the dependent variable.
- L. Due to the presence of the above errors, the primary objective of this study is to prepare a methodology for data that is to be collected on contracts which are let after 1980. We expect, however, that the following findings will hold true:

- 1. Applying Ordinary Least Squares or the Maximum Likelihood Method to the raw data exhibits a high ${\bf R}^2$ due to the autocorrelation present.
- 2. The methodology used in COTCOSI gives parameter estimates that are not significantly different from the Maximum Likelihood estimates unadjusted for autocorrelation.
- 3. The parameter estimates using OLS on the data adjusted for autocorcorrelation are quite a bit different from the estimates on the unadjusted data.
- 4. The AVSCOM Termination Liability Curve is significantly different from the curve given in AR 37-60. Thus, it is recommended that a curve based upon AVSCOM contracts be employed in determining FMS liability.
- 5. The Random Coefficient Model using data adjusted for autocorrelation has as much explanatory power as OLS, ML, and the COTCOSI techniques even without adjustment for correlation.

*** Control ** Control *** Control *** Control *** Control *** Control *** Con

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

IV. RESULTS

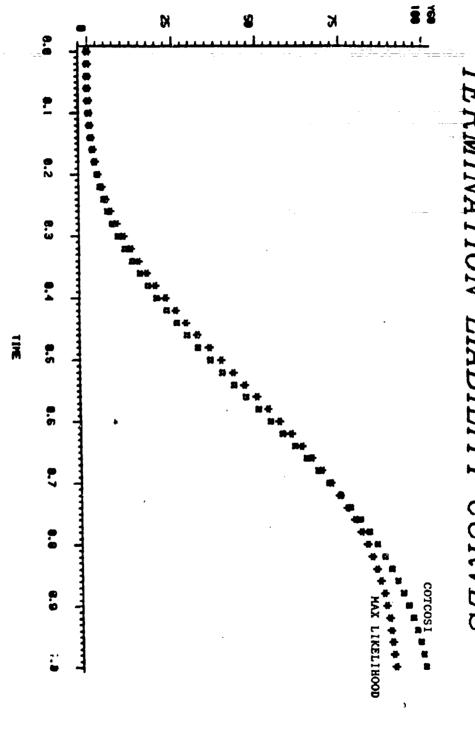
Our conclusion, although admittedly based upon less than desirable data, are as follows:

- A. The COTCOSI equation as depicted in Graph 3 lies somewhat below the RCM function. This indicates that in the eyes of Foreign customers the present equation would be preferable to the estimated RCM equation. However, from AVSCOM's standpoint it would appear wise to gather new data and determine whether or not the Army should require additional funds from Foreign customers.
- B. It is recommended that the present Termination Liability Curve be followed until a new sample becomes available. Then a Random Coefficient Model should be applied to the data and compared with other alternative statistical techniques as shown in this report

FIGURES



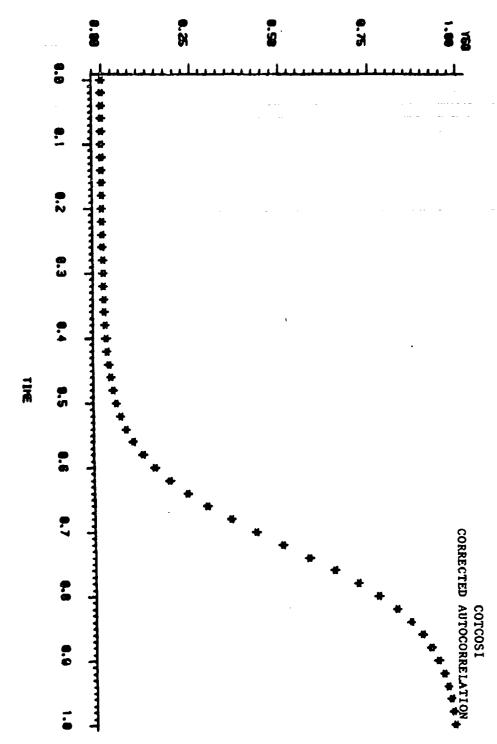




FOREIGN MILITARY SALES



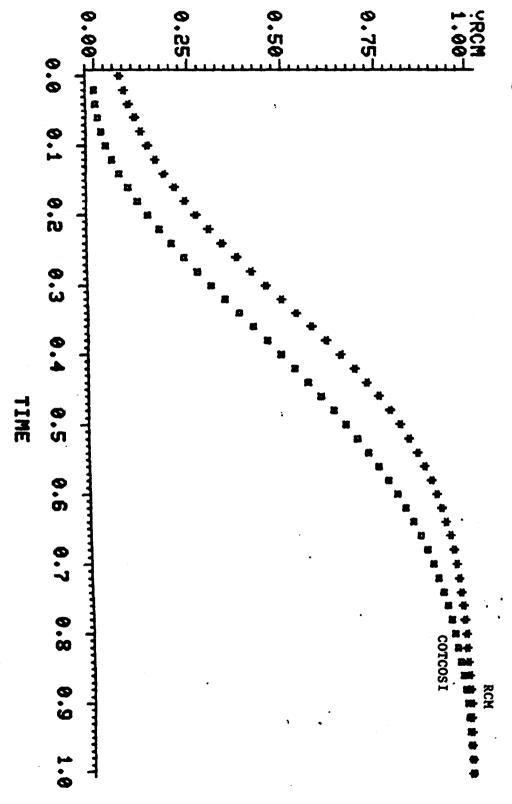
TERMINATION LIABILITY CURVES



FOREIGN MILITARY SALES



TERMINATION LIABILITY CURVES



FOREIGN MILITARY SALES

TABLES

TABLE 1

FUNCTIONAL FORMS - COTCOSI DATA

Y ₁	==	$A[1 - \exp - BX_1^2]$ 99.04 [1 - $\exp - 0.0005$ X_1^2] (3.42) (.000032)	R ²	-	. 88	(Eq A)
Yo	•	A/[1 + $\exp B_0 + B_1 X_0$.] .89/[1 + $\exp 3.50 - 9.74 X_0$] (.028) (.200) (6.78)	R ²		. 88	(Eq B)
Yo	•	$1/[1 + \exp B_0 + B_1 \times_0]$ $1/[1 + \exp 3.73 - 9.225 \times_0]$ (114) (.284)	R ²	•	.88	(Eq C)
Yo	•	$1/(1 + \exp B_0 + B_1 \times_0)$ $1/(1 + \exp 3.88 - 9.65 \times_0)$	R ²	•	.86	(Eq D)
Y	•	A [1 - $\exp BX_1^3$] 83.06 [1 - $\exp .00002 x_1^3$] (1.89) (.000001)	R ²	28	.87	(Eq E)
Yo	=	$\frac{1/[1 + \exp B_0 + B_1 X_0]}{1/[1 + \exp^3.19 - 8.14 X_0]}$ (.144) (.359)	R ²	•	.87	(Eq F)
Y ₁ Not	,, Sig	A [l - exp BX]] gnificant				(Eq G)
Yo		= $1/[1 + \exp B_0 + B_1 X_0]$ 1/[1 + exp 2.616 - 8.082 X ₀]	R ²	-	. 88	(Eq H)

Equations A, B, E, F, and G were estimated using non-linear regression Equation C is a linear transformation of logistic curve Equation D is adjusted using random coefficient model of Equation C. Equation H is the Random coefficient model adjusted for sutocorrelation. $X_1 = 100 * X_0$

^{*} Values in parenthesis are standard errors.

TABLE 2
CORRECTING FOR AUTOCORRELATION

c	ONTRACT	COEFFICIENT	s	R ²	$\hat{\sigma}^2$	DW
		CONSTANT	: B			
#1 OLS		-4.401	9.470	. 99	139.4	. 57
#1 first d	ifferenced	-0.015	11.687	.60	.97	2.30
#1 quasi d	ifferenced	-0.115	10.413	.51	.81	2.19
#2 OL S	3	-4.183	12.889	. 97	171.8	. 226
	lifferenced	0.068	8.125	. 08	.81	1.31
	lifferenced	0.082	6.163	.04	.02	1.29
#3 OL	5	-4.544	11.900	. 99	128.8	. 75
#3 first (differenced	0.069	9.768	. 13	1.47	2.03
#3 quasi o	differenced	-1.82	11.924	. 94	19.4	1.58
#4 OL:	S	-2.952	7.500	. 98	49.72	. 26
#4 first	differenced	0.052	3.268	. 12	.211	1.55
#4 quasi	differenced	-0.163	6.195	.67	. 58	2.08
#5 OL	s	-3.112	6.460	. 96	29.55	1.10
	differenced	.069	4.517	.08	1.23	2.73
` #5 quasi	differenced	-1.617	5 ₀ 837	. 89	7.27	2.33

TABLE 3
*,**
LOGISTIC EQUATIONS BY INDIVIDUAL CONTRACT

Eq 1
$$y_1 = -4.79 + 10.41 \times (1.25)$$

Eq 2 $y_2 = 20.6 + 6.16 \times (209.5)$
Eq 3 $y_3 = -4.516 + 11.92 \times (.58)$
Eq 4 $y_4 = -2.18 + 6.19 \times (.58)$
Eq 5 $y_5 = -3.43 + 5.84 \times (.50)$

FOOTNOTES:

- * Numbers in parentheses are standard errors
 - Equation 2 is not significant
- ** Sec Appendix B

REFERENCES

AR 12-8 Foreign Military Sales Operations/Procedures, 1 February 1981.

AR 37-60 Pricing for Materiel and Services, 15 March 1983.

A Complete Package Approach, (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.; Prentice-Hall Inc. 1983).

Draper, N.R. and H. Smith, Applied Regression Analysis, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1981).

Griliches Z and V Rengstad, "Error-in-the-Variables Bias in Nonlinear Contexts," Econometrics, Vol. 38, March 1970.

Maddala G.S., Econometrics, (McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1977).

THE A SAME OF THE WAY COME TO SERVE WHEN THE PROPERTY OF THE P

Kelejian, H. H. and W. Oates, Introduction to Econometrics Principles and Applications, (New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1974).

Sutterfield, J.S., "Cost of Terminating Contracts Study (COTCOSI)," USAAVSCOM TM 76-44. November 1976).

Sutterfield, J.S., "Cost of Terminating Contracts Study (COTCOSII)," USAAVSCOM TR-77-25, April 1977.

Swamy P. A.V.B., Statistical Inference in Random Coefficient Regression Models, (New York, NY: Springer Verlag, 1971).

US Army Logistics Management Center, Lesson Book for Management of Defense Acquisition Contracts Course (Correspondence Contracts 11). Fort Lee, VA pp 1103-29.

Yawitz, Aubrey and C.E. Lasswell, "Costs of Terminating Army Aircraft Contracts Update," Cost Memorandum 81-6, (USATSARCOM, February 1981).

Yawitz, Aubrey, "AR 37-60 Termination Liability Costs," Cost Memorandum 83-28, USATSARCOM, August 1983).

Yawitz, Aubrey, "Costs of Terminating Army Aircraft Contracts Update II," Cost Memorandum 84-2, (USATSARCOM, October 1983).

APPENDIX A Summary of Previous Findings

		Equations	Tech Report #
$\frac{\epsilon}{i}q^1$	γ =	101 [1 - exp -0.00046152 x ²]	COTCOS I
kq2	Y =	103 [1 - exp -0.00035362 x ²]	COTCOS II
ūη ³	γ =	109.96 [1 - exp -0.00024015 X ²]	CM 81-6
Eq ⁴	Y =	103.08 [1 - exp -0.00035100 x ²]	CM 84-2

FOOTNOTES:

Eql represents Aviation end items and includes Lag.

Eq2 represents shop-sets and includes Lag.

Eq³ represents update of Eq¹ using recent contract data.

Eq4 represents update of Eq3 but does not have a lag adjustment.

DECEM									
12:33 WEDNESDAY,	•							2 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	——————————————————————————————————————
10k		ation Removed						-2-1-6 1 2	**************************************
LE FUNCTION	m	Aurocorrela						STUDENT RESIDUAL	.4
PAYMENT SCHEDULE) APPENDIX	with	PROB) F	e. 0001) !T!	1. 0001 1. 0001	STD ERR RESIDUAL	0.135299 0.13528153 0.13748153 0.13748153 0.13748153 0.13748153 0.1417415 0.1417413 0.1417743
FMS PAYN		Output			~ ~	PROB	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	RESIDUAL	6. 11.182.2.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9
		Regression	F VALUE	6759.782	6.9919 6.9918	T FOR HE:	-85.988 82.218	UPPER95% PREDICT	4.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2
	•	Σ.	MEAN	38, 305 029469	SQUARE 1 R-SQ	ANDARD PERROR PE	Ø51187 115177	LOWER95X PREDICT	4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.
			1. 10		8 R-50U 2 ADJ R 6	R STF	9.00	STD ERR PREDICT	6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
		DWY1	SUM OF	138.305 1.125299 139.430	9.14303 -0.49185 -29.881	PARAMETE	-4.49146 9.46968	PREDICT VALUE	44000000000000000000000000000000000000
/		VARIABLE: 1	뮤	500 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	12 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	뭐	 B	ACTUAL	- 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.
		DEP VAR	SOURCE	MODEL ERROR C TOTAL	2000 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	VARIABLE	INTERCEP	S8 0	

_							FIE PAYMENT		SCHELGE FUNCTION	*	12:33 MEDNESDAY, DEC	DECEMBER 12
o	08S ACI	ACTURE.	PREDICT	STD ERR	LOVER952 PREDICT	UPPER 931 PREDICT	RESIDUAL	STO EVR RESIDUAL	STUDENT STUDENT	-2-1-0 1 2	COOK.8	
			6.64443 6.645443 6.645443 6.645443 6.645443 6.644742 6.66	9.919292 9.929784 9.929784 9.929688 9.922972 9.922973 9.922519 9.922519 9.922519 9.922519 9.922519 9.922519 9.922519 9.922519 9.922519 9.922519 9.922519 9.922519	5.524674 	2.554.83 2.4351.44 2.4351.44 2.4351.44 2.4351.44 2.4351.44 2.438.4	0.194838 0.194838 0.0556736 0.0556736 0.0556736 0.05567319	6.133344		***		
जै जै	දුදු ප්ර	RESIDUALS	5. Sgb	6.678229 -3.6286 -1.1		. 28 . 28 . 28	,	,			•	

DURBIN-MATSON D 9.566
1ST ORDER AUTOCORRELATION 0.976

		n tal	- · · ·	ing nervi i	1 121217	e watel	sės V	
:								**************************************
							-2-1-1 1 2	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
) (Continued)	DWY2						STUDENT RESIDUAL	. Li
ec	4	PR0B)F	6.9661		; T:	. 9061	STD ERR Residual	
APPRAMIX		•	•		PROB >	40 69	RESIDUAL	
		F WALUE	1696.378	6.9747 6.9741	T FOR HE:	-37.933	UPPER951 PREDICT	
•		SOUPPE	167.479) 298728	R-SQUARE ADJ R-50	STANDARD FI	312933	LONER95X PREDICT	6.00.000000000000000000000000000000000
-				્રું કુ		2 0	STD ERR PREDICT	### 1187294 ####################################
	DWY2	SUM OF	167.470 4.3446.2 171.823	8.314289 -0.66133 -512.25	PARAMETER ESTINATE	-4.183229 12.889788	PREDICT	
		5	-46	E SE	4	~~	ACTUM	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2
	DEP VARIABLE:	SOURCE	MODEL ERROR C TOTAL	ROOT C.V.	VARIABLE	INTERCEP DAX2	A 280	। । । । ପ୍ରତ୍ରେଶ୍ରେଶ୍ରେଶ୍ରେଶ୍ରେଶ୍ରେଶ୍ରେଶ୍ରେଶ୍ରେଶ୍ରେଶ
٠	.~			_			_	

というMMLのできるとはMMLでいてのことに表面であるというの質量のできるととのです。このではないはMMLでいるとのののでは、MMLに対象に対象に対象に対象に対象

776 6.081366 9.389433 6.263 6.2891 938 - 669177 6.387827 - 6.224 1816 - 166912 6.388821 - 6.324 1817 - 162912 6.388491 - 6.328 182 - 162912 6.388491 - 6.328 183 - 162912 6.386491 - 6.328 184 - 122926 6.386785 - 6.324 185 - 182436 6.386785 - 6.324 1811 - 178424 6.38617 - 6.338 1811 - 178424 6.38617 - 6.338 1811 - 178424 6.38617 - 6.338 1811 - 178424 6.38532 - 6.532 1811 - 178424 6.38533 - 6.532 1811 - 178424 6.38733 - 6.532 182 - 285481 6.383735 - 6.577 183 - 285481 6.382311 - 1.955	LOWER93% UPPER93% PREDICT PREDICT RESIDUAL	ERR
192828	28282828282828282828282828282828282828	6. 654577 6. 484225 6. 656832 6. 656985 6. 657948 6. 727917 2. 6. 651694 6. 971389 2. 6. 641694 6. 971389 2. 6. 643884 1. 291 2. 6. 66259 1. 291 2. 6. 66259 1. 355 2.
		22.122 7.2.122 7.2.223 7.2.233 9.343

DURBIN-HATSON D 8.226
1ST ORDER AUTOCORRELATION 9.996

		-		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	11											
						COOKIN	. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		9.99.99.94.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.	6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6	6.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	90.00	20.00 20.00	
					·	-2-1-4 1 2	•		• •	•	•	•	•	•••	*	**	
) (Continued) e_DWY3						STUDENT RESTOUNL	7.72	7 7 7 7 7 7 7	79.4 79.4 79.4	6.647	9.857	1.574	9771	5.64 2.687	-0.686	-1.956 -2.538 1.499	•
B abl	PROB) F	6. 990 1		;T: <	6.0001 9.0001	STD ERR RESIDUAL	G G G				***		m 001 001	41 40 4	6.252438 6.25886	6.248868 6.246637 6.244185 6.242245	•
APPENDIX Vari	, «	2 3		PROB	20.00	RESIDUAL	178371 1,175913 862897	662853 662361 666757	. 248739 . 136928	165166	. 118434 . 219829 . 484452	259578	248517	173868	92183	485179 . 523941 . 228882 . 363213	
	F VALUE	1866.133	9.9862 6.9857	T FOR HB: Parameter=0	43.129	UPPER951 PREDICT A	-3.967 -3.858 -3.498	-2.5. -2.58 -2.58	 803.5	961073	426753	287525	765165	227.	2.293	เเนเมต พ.ศ.ซีเมต พ.ศ.ซีเมต	
1	HEAN	127, 943 1, 8 68298	R-Soume Adj R- S q	STANDARO 1 EKROR PA	275927	LONER951 PREDICT	-5.128 -4.638 -4.398	-4.973 -4.674 -4.674	-3.974 -2.942	-2.475	-1.818	-1.151	391268 154219	6.200919	1.687	1.4.0 2.4.0 2.0.0 2.0.0 2.0.0 2.0.0 3.0 3	3
ĺ		28			.	STD ERR PREDICT	. 191894 . 699489 . 692395	674677 674677	653943	652832 652832	. 6 51130 . 949794	656432	651832 653234 653234	859778 865695	667547	6. 86.417 6. 86.417 6. 85.1336 8. 1336 8. 1336	•
DMY3	SUM OF	127.843 1.775739 128.818	9.261338 -9.699889 -37.3399	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	-4.543754 11.986510	PREDICT VALUE	-4.54.8 -4.42.8 -4.668.9 -3.83.8	-3.413 6 -3.116 6	2. 321 9. 321 9. 368 8. 88	-1.926 8 -1.589 8	-1.271 8 973681 0 848795 6	259570 6	621568 6 6. 156948 6 8. 194958 6	6.751973 8	1.287 6	44444 4444 4444 4444 4444	
	늄	1 25 27		ង		ACTURE	4.595 5.892 892	3.178 9.44 9.44	26.287	1.516	53772	36671	281851 185465 89548	74623 74623	46.5	100 cm	•
) DEP VARIABLE:	SOURCE	HODEL EDROR C TOTAL	2001 C. C. C. T.	VARIABLE	INTERCEP DUX3	OBS A						•				128785 138781	

FHS PAYMENT SCHEDULE FUNCTION

_

	-					FIE PAYMENT	ENT SCHEDULE	ILE FUNCTION	X	12:33
(n	ACTUME.	PREDICT	STD ERR PREDICT	LONER957 PREDICT	UPPER95X PREDICT	RESIDUAL	STD ET&R Residual	STUDENT	-2-1-1 1 2	2000
me	9.168343 8.288671	6.198271 6.258276	0.021656 0.022855	1 1 1	9. 492878 9. 552997	637928	6.14326	77.7°		222
10.0	28185	6. 385769	6.623165	6.898717 6.22849	8.69 62 1	163918	142772	4.727	••	80
- co o	47312		0.02464B	35224	9.944288	116849	6.142721 9.142483	79.9	• •	
	663294	9.768765	8.827466 9.829654	576691	1.007	897471	0.1422#6 0.141898	25. 2.4.	•••	
100	847298 847298	9.91	0.631317	6.613371	8 77	152392	6.141776 6.141488	-1.975		
- I	994623		9. 633186 9. 634334	6.836878 6.911317	25.5	141138 8. 114165	9.141886 9.148786	6.811	• •	
42	1.516	-	6. 638163 6. 646144	1.24		6.189972	139139	796		
800			9.948385	1.691	22.7	397293	9.136513	4.713 6.361		
-		•	8. 17 9834	•		•	•	•	1	•

DURBIN-MATSON D 1ST ORDER AUTOCORRELATION

SUM OF SCHAMED MESIDUALS

12:33						
PAYMENT SCHEDULE FUNCTION APPENDIK B (Continued)	Variable DWX5		PROB) F	g. 60 81		PROB > 1T: 8.6961 4.6961
FNS	•		F VALUE	466.388	6 . 9569	T FOR HB: PARAMETER=9 -22,994 26.815
			SQUARE	28, 349257 Ø. Ø7Ø769	R-Salare Adj R-Sa	STANDARD ERROR F 6.135374 6.322774
	į	Der	SUM OF	28.349257 1.283674 29.552332	9.266 823 -8.694281 -38.3166	PARAMETER ESTIMATE -3.112785 6.468224
_	• (BE:	Ħ	171 18	HSE EAN	뇬
	,	DEP VARIABLE: DWYS	SOURCE	HODEL ERROR C TOTAL	ROOT MSE DEP MEAN C.V.	vartable Interce Daxs

- DEP

2 2 3 3		
~		
-2-1-0 1		
STUDENT RESIDUAL	11-6-6-6-1-6-1-6-6-6-6-6-1-6-6-6-6-6-1-6	
STD ERR RESIDUAL	6.236818 6.245314 6.245314 6.2545351 6.2557491 6.258533 6.258533 6.258533 6.258533 6.258534 6.258534 6.258534 6.258534	
RESIDUAL	-, 386286 1884773 6, 1884773 6, 188432 6, 151243 6, 151243 6, 154543 6, 154543 6, 154847 6, 154847 -, 198831 -, 198831 -, 154839	
UPPER95X PREDICT	-2. 483 -1. 785 -1. 785 -1. 785 -1. 724 -1. 724 -1. 725 -1. 72	
LONER952 PREDICT	-3.4643 -3.4643 -2.966 -2.966 -2.244 -2.888 -1.558 -1.247 -1.247 -1.653999 -1.65399 -1.6539 -1	
STD ERR PREDICT	6.135374 6.161157 6.161311 6.64767 6.647776 6.641641 6.641641 6.646491 6.646491 6.646491 6.646491 6.646491 6.646491 6.646491 6.646491 6.73274 6.73274 6.73274 6.73274 6.73274	
FREDICT VALUE	-3.1113 -2.144 -2.144 -1.559 -1.458 -1.458 -1.4588 -1.45888 -1.45888 -1.45888 -1.45888 -1.45888 -1.45888 -1.45888 -1.45888 -1.17328 -1.1134 -1.1134 -1.1134	
ACTUAL	-3.178 -2.752 -2.197 -1.928 -1.938 -1	
88		

SUM OF RESTDUALS . -2.19665E-14 SUM OF SQUARED RESTDUALS 1.203074

DURBIN-MATSON D 1.181
1ST ORDER AUTOCORRELATION 0.429

APPENDIX C Random Coefficient Model Calculations

I. COTCOSI Data.

A. Assuming that the percent of total cost for any contract is a function of time such that the slope parameter is distributed with mean B and var (wi) where i indicates some contract, the population parameters can be estimated using the regression model:

$$y_{ij} = B \quad X_{ij} + W_{ij} \quad i = 1,2, ---N \\ j = 1,2, ---T$$

where

$$W_{ij} = V_{ij} + V_{i} X_{ij}$$

B. If we let var (v_1) equal d^2 and the expected value equal zero then

$$var(W_{ij}) = \sigma_2^2 + d^2X_{ij}^3$$
. Thus we want

to find B, d^2 , and θ_1^{-2} . This model is called the random coefficient regression model (RCR). Swamy suggested using generalized least squares

$$\mathbb{E} = \{ [x_1' (\sigma_i^2 + d^2 x_i x')^{-1} x] [x x_i' (\sigma_i^1 + d^2 x_i x_i^1) y_i]$$

D. For the five contracts used in the COTCOSI Study we get:

Ni	#					PROB > F	R^2
46	175	ŷ _ą =	-4.183 (.1102)	+12.889 (.3129)	TIME	.0001	.9741
.28	200	ŷ ₂ =	-4.544 (.1019)	+11.900 (.2759)	TIME	.0001	.9857
49	081	ŷ3 =	- 2.95 (.0625)	+ 7.50 (.1556)	TIME	.0001	.9797
57	123	ŷ4 =	-4.401 (.0512)	+ 9.47 (.1152)	TIME	.0001	.9797
19	0087	^ Y5 ≖	-3.113	+6.460	TIME	.0001	.9569

Note: The numbers in parenthesis are standard errors.

$$\hat{\sigma}_{1}^{2} = 4.344012 \div 46 = .094435$$
 $\hat{\sigma}_{2}^{2} = 1.775739 \div 28 = .0634193$
 $\hat{\sigma}_{3}^{2} = .985916 \div 49 = .0201207$
 $\hat{\sigma}_{4}^{2} = 1.125299 \div 57 = .0197421$
 $\hat{\sigma}_{5}^{2} = 1.203074 \div 19 = .0633197$

where Bi is the regression coefficient using OLS.

C. For estimates of the parameters d^2 and e^2i ,

we have

$$\sigma_i^2 = 1/r[\hat{v}_i' \hat{v}_i]$$

and

$$d^2 = 1/N \sum \hat{B}_i^2 - (1/N \sum \hat{B}_i)^2 = Var(\hat{b}_i)$$

$$\Sigma B_i$$
 = 12.888788 + 11.900510 + 7.499920 + 9.469604 + 6.460224
= 48.219046

$$\hat{B}_{i} = 9.6438092$$
 and $B_{i}^{2} = 93.003056$

$$\mathbf{\hat{g}}_{i^2} = 166.12086 + 141.62214 + 56.2488 + 89.6734 + 41.734494$$
$$= 495.39969$$

$$\xi \hat{B}_{i}^{2} = 5 = 99.079938$$

$$d' = 99.079938 - 93.003056 = 6.0963241$$

Because

wi =
$$\frac{\frac{1/(d^2 + \sigma_i^2/x_i x_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{1/(d^2 + \sigma_j^2/x_j x_j)}{x_j}}$$

where
$$\sigma_i^2 / (x_i^1 x_i) = \text{var} (\hat{B}_i)$$

and
$$(x_1' x_1) = .098728 - .0979271 = 1.0081789$$

 $(x_2' x_2) = .068298 - .0761357 = .8970561$
 $(x_3' x_3) = .020977 - .0242132 = .8663447$
 $(x_4' x_4) = .020460 - .013248 = 1.54438$
 $(x_5' x_5) = .070769 - .1041831 = .6792755$

$$\sigma_1^2/x_1^1 x_1 = .094435 - 1.0081789 = .0936689$$
 $\sigma_2^2/x_2^1 x_2 = .0634193 \div .8970561 = .0706971$
 $\sigma_3^2/x_3^1 x_3 = .0201207 \div .8663447 = .0232248$
 $\sigma_4^2/x_4^1 x_4 = .0197421 - 1.54438 = .0127832$
 $\sigma_5^2/x_5^1 x_5 = .0633197 \div .6792755 = .0932165$
 $\sigma_5^2/x_5^1 x_5^1 x_5^1$

we get

$$w_1 = (1/(6.0963241 + .0936689))/.8123676 = .1988645$$
 $w_2 = (1/(6.0963241 + .0906971))/.8123676 = .1996053$
 $w_3 = (1/(6.0963241 + .0232248))/.8123676 = .2011537$
 $w_4 = (1/(6.0963241 + .0127832))/.8123676 = .2014975$
 $w_5 = (1/(6.0963241 + .0932165))/.8123676 = .198879$

Thus,

Our equation then is

En (cost/1 - cost) = -3.884 + 9.647

TIME

COST 1-COST -3.884 + 9.647

TIME

COST

$$\frac{1}{1+e^{3.884}-9.647}$$

TIME

E. The Random Coefficient Model applied to equations corrected for autocorrelation gives

$$e^2$$
 $Y_1 = -4.792 + 10.413 \times .0072$
 $Y_2 = 20.6 + 6.163 \times .017$
 $Y_3 = -4.516 + 11.924 \times .043$
 $Y_4 = -2.18 + 6.195 \times .004$
 $Y_5 = -3.431 + 5.837 \times .048$

$$x_1'x_1 = .0072 - 1.69 = .0011$$

 $x_2'x_2 = .017 - 9.36 = .00088$
 $x_3'x_3 = .043 - .336 = .1279$
 $x_4'x_4 = .004 - .409 = .0098$
 $x_5'x_5 = .048 - .25 = .192$

$$\sum \left[d^{2} + \sigma_{j}^{2}/(x_{j}^{4} x_{j}^{4}) \right]^{-1} = ((.405 + (.0072))^{-1} + ((.405 + (.017))^{-1} + ((.405 + (.043))^{-1} + ((.405 + (.004))^{-1} + ((.405 + (.004))^{-1} + ((.405 + (.004))^{-1} + ((.405 + (.004))^{-1} + ((.405 + (.004))^{-1} + ((.405 + (.004))^{-1} + ((.405 + (.004))^{-1} + ((.405 + (.004))^{-1} + ((.405 + (.004))^{-1} + ((.405 + (.004))^{-1} + ((.405 + (.004))^{-1} + ((.405 + (.004))^{-1} + (.405 + (.004))^{-1} + ((.405 + (.004))^{-1} + ((.405 + (.004))^{-1} + (.004)^{-1} + (.004)^{-1} + (.004)^{-1} + (.004)^{-1} + (.004)^{-1} + (.004)^{-1} + (.004)^{-1} + (.004)^{-1} + (.004)^{-1} + (.004$$

$$W_2 = .203$$

$$W_3 = .191$$

$$W_4 = .209$$

$$W_5 = .189$$

$$\hat{B}$$
 = 10.413 (.207) + 6.163 (.203) + 11.924 (.191) + 6.195 (.209 + 5.837 (.189)

$$\stackrel{\sim}{4}$$
 = .346871 - 8.0807 * .3666734

The equation then corrected for autocorrelation is

$$\ln \frac{\cos t}{1-\cos t} = -2.6161067 + 8.0898$$
 TIME

cost =
$$\frac{1}{1 + \exp 2.616 - 8.081}$$
 TIME

9: 18							8	• • • •			-	•	iddi		യ്യ് യ		នាំកាំក	ត់ក ់៩ រំ
							-2-1-0 1 2		• • • •	0 0 0	• • •	•	•	4	•	*	•	,
E FUNCTION	r D n Output							• • • •	-1.998	1.917	-1.111	7000			6.982 6.014 8.014	130	-6.866 6.186	-1.617
FIRS PAYMENT SCHELLOLE FUNCTION	APPENDIX D Pooled Regression Output	PROB) F	. 		PROB > :T:	 55 52 53	STO ETA STUDENT RESIDUAL RESIDUAL RESIDUAL	• • • •		6.44328 6.45413								6.648925 6.648342
FIRS PAY	Pooled			S tat	_		RESTOUR		-1.28	-1.23	7159	- 18663		- 546517 - 546519 - 648251	- 6.3648 - 6.3648	52699	9.66856	78679 - 387887 - 387887
		F WALLE	1657.135	6.8429 6.8421	T FOR HB: PARAMETER=	-22.762 32.514	L UPPERPOSE F PREDICT	SPRRS!				-1.57	17.1	-1.66 -1.143 667823	25.7. 25.7.	-1.326	5 592395 -1. 185	- 468636 5 - 362766 5 - 638315
		SOLVATE	449.129 0.424855	R-SQUARE ADJ R-SQ	STANDARD ENROR	6. 113804 6. 280725	R LONED 931	****										
		무 없					STD DAR PREDICT	6.113834 6.113834 6.113834 1.13834							-	,	-	#. #5218 . #6124. . #6713
	A	SCHAPES	449, 129 83, 696336 532, 825	6.651889 -6.346871 -187.911	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	-3.729411	PREDICT	4.729 4.729 6.779 6.779										-1.78 -1.654 -1.931
•.	DEP VARIABLE: DEPY	4	191	7. AEA.	4	 B	ACTUAL	• • • •	77	4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.	-3.892 -3.892	-3.476 -3.317 -3.178		-2.944	2.5.5 E.E.E.E.E.E.E.E.E.E.E.E.E.E.E.E.E.E	-2.20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -	-2.415	-2.376 -2.314
	\$ €	SOURCE	HODEL EKROR C TOTAL	2000 C.C.	VARIABLE	INTERCED TIME	88	-un-	N-0-C	D C 💆 ;	122	¥D.	C: 80 C	সম	រនុស	4%2	አ የ	3 56

87

のと言うのというのは、自己のなるとなっていると思うないのできないのできません。

		•
C00K'S D		113000
1 2	Y	
-2-1-		•
STUDENT RESIDUAL		27.72 28.23 28.00 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
STD ERR RESIDUAL 1	6.49736 6.49736	6.649437 6.649437 6.649853
RESIDUAL	6.1623274 6.1623274 6.1623274 6.1663274	468168 468168 6.817166
UPPER931	7. 27 6 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1. 283 1. 283 1. 233193 2.233193
LOMEDRYSZ PREDICT	######################################	75.5.5
STO ERR PREDICT	### ##################################	6.655849 6.655849 6.655849
PREDICT		1 1
ACTUR		2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007
88		200 B

FUNCTION
SCHEDULE
PAYMENT
E SE

8.3000 D		2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
-2-1-0 1 2		**
STUDENT RESIDUAL	▗ ▗▄▗▗▄▗▄▗▄▗▗▄▄▗▄▄▗▄▄▄▄▄▗▗▄▄▄▄,▗▗▄ढ़▄ゃढ़ढ़ढ़ढ़ढ़ढ़ढ़ढ़ढ़ढ़	1.668
STD ERR RESIDUAL		2.55.00 2.55.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.0
RESIDUAL	4.42746.5 4.4344.5 4.43746.6 4.43766.6 4.4376.6 4.43766.6 4.43766.6 4.43766.6 4.43766.6 4.43766.6 4.43766.6 4.43766.6 4.43766.6 4.43766.6 4.43766.6 4.43766.6 4.43766.6 4.43766.6 4.43766.6 4.43766.6 4.43766.6 4.43766.6 4.	0.398609 1.879
UPPER951 PREDICT	4. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	2.266 1.388 9.741988
LOMERYSX PREDICT	######################################	315843 -1. 196 -1. 836
STD ERR PREDICT	######################################	6 51552 6 48197 6 66613
PREDICT VALUE	### ##################################	8.975398 9.978739 546867
ACTUR.	447312 447312 447312 447312 447312 447312 447312 447312 447312 447312 447312 447312 447312 447312 447312	6. 489548 6. 4. 48
22	立を立たななないないないないないないないにはいいにはいいにはいるのかないのはいないないないないないないないとなっているとしないというというというというというというというというというというというというという	88

COOK'S	6.6 6.6 6.27	22		0.00		28	6	0.00			30			6.118		9.0	6.067	0.002	9.9	6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	6.967	6	6	86	6.99 986.99	90 00	100 T	16.6	8 835 914	
1-1 1 2	•	•	•				•		:		• • • •	*	•			•	• •	•			•				•		• •			
-2-1							•••					:		:				. .									• • • • •		· •• ••	
STUDENT RESIDUAL	1.256	71	-1.501	1.646	186. 187.	7	77.	1.648	4. 5.55	7	1.55	-2.	1.679	-2.824	-1.667	1.749	591	ř	36.	= 8 • 4	4	4.928	255	-6.912	1.437	4.228	4. 75. 25.75.	6.278		
STD ERR Residual	6.649373 6.646933 6.646712	- KESTS	64848	6.656169	6.647979	6.48866	650168	6.6.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5	6.656148	6.647211	25.5	6.645002	6.656166 6.646798	6.642394	6.646493	0.652942	649938	6.649227	6.648712	0.647978 6.4451PB	6.649739	645862	648985	6.645527	645527	64679	64518	6.646184	6483. 64727	
RESIDUAL	-, 14, 43	546768	681812	1.67	. 6.16659	263062	1.116	1.6.1	312567	6775.36	29666	-1.318	1.085	-1.814	689491	1.137	7	9.474857	27.756	0655965	964483	- 399469	0.172842	588723	516322	- 147325	484343	174762	458	
UPPER95X PREDICT	-15.0	3	25.	92633	25. 25. 25. 26. 27.	2.313	0.972476	2.413	2.45	2.462	28.	3.612	1.249	4.216	3.194	3.5		2.881	2.15	7.683 2.683	: - F		123	3.472	3,472	3.161	3,000		2.62 8.63 8.03 8.03 8.03	
LOWER952 PREDICT	591657 6. 464453	17288	0.001571	-1.651	6.697471	- 269695	-1.60	-1.513	- 132868	.372743	391657	1.014	- 1. H	77.	•.61972	-1.218	-1-	499695	7227	6.097471	86769	78247	1/2010	8.372743 6.876849	637548 8. 876849	9.518298	0.968427	B. 693621	1.066	
STD ERR PREDICT	6. 656.292 9. 679572	. 6544 6544	67573	6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00	97864	0.06249B	0.646215	9.976147	8.865448 8.665448	0.077279	. £56292	. P3953	6.647163	100	. B. S.	. FT 7962	100 A	57.46	6. EX 673	9.879649	20196	9. 687846	69573	9. 6777279 6. 696271	6.653494	0.999731	9.692726 6.692726		4.89519	
PREDICT VALUE	4.698566 1.759	11.15	1.344	- 362368	1.39	1.021	316183	1.621	1.160		6.69836	2.313	- 639435	2.913	1.898	9.971264	191183	79889	129562 - 1668	66	0.421812	2.882	1.344	2.175	652433	1.8%	2.267	1.998	2.739	
ACTUM	9. 532217 6. 532217	6.619639	6.663294	9. 788185	72772	73827	6. Bee 119	6.847298 6.847298	847298	43.	. 994623	. 994623 1 794623	 3.8	8	7.7.	27.5		8.5		8	3 8	3	1.516	1.516	7.286	959	782		- 1 - 2 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3	
8	441	2 4 4	345	2	B	18 1	KK	BX	168	38	32	33	3:	3:3:	38	5		22	%	12:	\ P ;	8	28	84	888	388	388	259	255 255	-

7:18 WELMESUMT, NOVE	C00K*8 D		
2	-2-1-1 1 2		
FMS PAYMENT SCHEDULE FUNCTION	STUDENT RESIDUAL	2.000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	STD ERR RESIDUAL	6.64-966 6.64-967 6.64-977 6.6	
FIRS PAYE	RESTOUML	1. 222 1. 222 1. 226 1. 246 1. 281 1. 281 1. 242 1. 243	
	UPPER95X PREDICT	441284122888888888888888888888888888888	
	LOMER95X PREDICT	- 315843 - 315843 - 1543 - 223953 - 15245 - 15246 - 1661571 - 159 - 159 - 159 - 159 - 159 - 159 - 159	E-12 59636
	STD EDAR PREDICT	6.697115 6.167114 6.167114 6.167114 6.167713 6.167713 6.167714 6.167716 6.167716 6.167716 6.167716 6.167716	-2.4567@E-12 80.69636
	PREDICT VALUE	2.88 2.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7	residuals Souared residuals
	ACTUAL	99999999999999999999999999999999999999	
	980		SUN OF THE OF

ORDER AUTOCORRELATION 6.157

9:16 MEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1984 PLOT OF RZIDOTINE LEBEND: A = 1 085, B = 2 089, ETC.
RZID = Residual (error) A & A FIR PAYMENT SCHEDULE FUNCTION Graph S ONE HAD MISSING WALLES **#0TE:**

-2.1

APPENDIX D (Continued)

439 OBS HIDDEN

APPENDIX E Summary of AR 37-60 Equations

Method Cramers	CM 83-28	y1=	103.4(1 - exp000003411989 x_1^3) -
OLS	Payment Schedule	y =	1/1 + exp (3.957439 - 9.257841X) .94
01.S	Liability Schedule	y *	1/1 + exp (5.744213 - 9.694010X) .97
OLS	Corrected Liability Schedule	у =	1/1 + exp (10.757 - 14.94798X) .94
ML	Liability Schedule	y ₁ =	112.258 (1 - exp 000196378 χ_1^2) .86
ML	Liability Schedule	y ₁ =	91.869 (1 - exp00000 443551 x ₁ ³).88

$$X_1 = 100 * X$$

$$Y_1 = 100 * X$$

GLOSSARY

Accessorial costs - Charges assessed for certain expenses for issues, sales, and transfer of material. The charges are for packing, crating, handling, and transportation, port loading and unloading, positioning costs, and other expenses incident to the FMS sale but not included in the standard price or contract cost.

Administrative charges - Charges for Quality Assurance and Inspection, contract administration, audits and other general management and administrative expenses.

Aggregation Bias - Bias in parameter estimate due to combining micro data.

Asset Use Charge - Charges assessed for the use of Government owned property and plant equipment.

Autocorrelation - T.2 disturbance term in the regression model is dependent on the value of the disturbance term in an earlier period.

Contractor holdback - Percent of progress payment withheld. Contractor payment plus holdback equals the progress payment.

Dependable Undertaking - A firm commitment made by a foreign Government or international organization to pay the full cost of and to ensure the US Government against any loss on a contract for new production or the performance of defense services.

Durbin Watson Statistic - Statistic used to indicate the degree of autocorrelation among the error terms.

F Test - Statistical test that uses the F distribution named after Sir R. A. Fisher.

First Differencing - Procedure that is used to adjust data so that first order correlation is eliminated.

FMS Case - A DD Form 1513 "United States Department of Defense Order and Acceptance," which has been accepted by a foreign country.

Logistic Curve - S-shaped curve that is often used in growth models.

, Maximum Likelihood Method - Statistical procedure that estimates population parameters which would give highest probability of generating the sample observed.

Ordinary Least Squares - Regression technique that fits a line to data points in order to show the relation up between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables.

Progress Payments - Payments to a contractor based upon his accomplishments to date.

Quasi differencing - Procedure that is used to eliminate sutocorrelation from regression error terms.

Random Coefficient Model - Regression model that assumes the beta coefficients are random variables.

Standard Error - A statistic that indicates the spread due to sampling error about the parameter estimate.

シャン・サイン・ウィン・ 10mm スクルのののでは、アンフルののでは、10mm におけれたいとは、10mm で